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DOCUMENT IN DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY SIGNED

PY260215 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2154 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The representatives of 14 parties today signed the Document in Defense of Democracy at the White Hall in Government House. The parties voiced their mutual, irrevocable decision to unconditionally defend the republican, representative, and federal system of government established by the Constitution. This is the text of the document:

"The political parties signing this document hereby reiterate their irrevocable decision to unconditionally defend the republican, representative, and federal system of government established by the Constitution. This publicly assumed commitment reflects our recognition that only if the people's will, expressed in the exercise of democracy, is respected, will it be possible to consolidate national unity and let all Argentines reap the benefits of progress, irrespective of the temporary character of governments.

"Democracy and patriotism are not the exclusive property of a political or social sector. They are the common denominator of all Argentines. Those who do not uphold these fundamental values of our society will bear a mark of shame and will be rejected by the people's voice.

"The duties that the people's votes have entrusted to the government and the opposition must be thoroughly fulfilled, with unyielding efforts and with loyalty to the high interests of the Republic. The government must govern and the other parties must control government actions and offer an alternative of power. No one should hold the mistaken notion that to criticize the system means to question its feasibility.

"The many and considerable difficulties our country is confronting, which will be overcome with great sacrifice, shall not be solved with coups and dictatorships that betray the sovereignty of the people. The democratic system can be improved. The possibility to correct it is the best guarantee of the system.

"We are clearly aware that the problems we face are not rooted in political and economic causes alone. They are the result of many causes and they have several effects, on several occasions contradictory, which call for in-depth and overall solutions that will be found only if we Argentines are able to join efforts. Thus, each sector of the national life should wholeheartedly join the common task of building the future the Republic deserves.

"Political parties now have a great responsibility and [words indistinct] show their real capabilities when the spokesmen of privileged and authoritarian sectors seek to disregard the people's will.

"On this occasion, all Argentines, the religious organizations, the Armed Forces, and the productive and working classes have the responsibility to defend the Constitution. In our capacity as political leaders, and maintaining our own political identity, we hereby reiterate our support for and our position in defense of democratic institutions.

"National unity is the imperative of the moment; national unity for the defense of the interests of the Republic, which is now confronting those who from within and without are plotting against it; national unity to overcome dependence and the conditions that have given rise to an unjustified and large foreign debt that hinders our development to the detriment of our living standards; national unity behind the great banners of social justice and freedom."

Alfonsin Hails Document

PY260055 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Speech delivered by President Raul Alfonsin in the White Hall of Government House in Buenos Aires to representatives of 14 political groups after the signing of the Document for the Defense of Democracy, on 25 April -- recorded]

[Text] I believe, gentlemen, that today we are doing something of momentous importance, something that will transcend our time, and the true significance of which we will probably be able to appreciate only after the passage of time.

I am well aware that there is no need to convey my gratitude since this is not an act of support for the government. Rather it is an act of support and respect for the democratic institutions and the sovereignty of the people. Yet, if you will permit me, I wish to state in the name of the national government that documents like the one that was just signed are proof of the maturity of Argentine democratic leaders.

This is also good news for all the people of Argentina who should now be well aware, had they not been so before, that beyond our differences, our disagreements, and discussions, we are absolutly convinced that only through dialogue and respect for the law and the institutions of the Argentine nation will we be able to build a modern Argentina, which will fully meet the requirements of social justice and development through changes in democracy.

This is news that will transcend our borders and will reach other Latin American countries which, like us, are being shaken by economic hardships, and will even reach across the oceans to the entire world, which will thus understand that despite our own logical differences stemming from pluarlism, here we are all showing the world that we are fully determined and resolved to work permanently for freedom, the respect for the dignity of man, and for justice. Thank you very much. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ON PRC NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY252350 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1925 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today released a communique in which it calls the agreement on cooperation for the implementation of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy signed between Argentina and the PRC an unprecedented opportunity for the Argentine Republic in the nuclear field.

The document states that through an ambitious project, the PRC plans to build 10 nuclear power plants over the next 15 years and emphasizes two basic aspects of the policy being implemented by the PRC authorities. The first aspect is intensive cooperation at an international level to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The second aspect is the safeguarding of world peace since the PRC has nuclear weapons, but it has stated that it will never be the first country to use them, adding that in no way will it use nuclear weapons against those countries which lack such weapons.

The agreement, on which unofficial reports have been disclosed, states that the materials or equipment transferred between the two parties, as well as the materials derived from the utilization of that equipment, will be used for peaceful purposes only. In addition, the two countries commit themselves to ask the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] for the implementation of safeguards for the materials and equipment transferred under the agreement.

The communique also states that, thus far, the PRC has signed this type of agreement with Brazil, France, and the FRG, and is holding talks with Belgium, Japan, and the United Kingdom. It must be noted that after holding innumerable and complex negotiations with the United States, the PRC has only achieved the initialing of just one agreement.

As a closing comment, the press communique issued by the Foreign Ministry states that the cooperation agreement, which constituted one of the culminating points of the tour that Foreign Minister Caputo made to the PRC and the ROK, has earned favorable comments because of the acceptance of the IAEA's safeguards.

The text of the agreement, stating that the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes constitutes a significant factor in promoting the social and economic development of the two countries to achieve their own progress, was distributed along with the communique.

The 10 articles of the agreement insist on the essence of a mutual respect for sovereignty, nonintervention in domestic affairs, and equality and mutual benefits to cover the needs and priorities of their national programs for nuclear development. The areas of cooperation between the parties are then enumerated, namely the research, design, construction, and operation of nuclear power plants and reactors; the exploration, mining, and processing of uranium minerals; the engineering, manufacture, and supply of nuclear fuels, including the necessary components and materials for use in reactors; the disposal of radioactive waste; the production and application of radioisotopes; radiological protection and nuclear safeguards; the safekeeping of nuclear materials; and other areas of common interest.

The cooperation will be implemented through the exchange and the training of scientific and technical personnel, the exchange of information and papers, the holding of symposiums and seminars, the reciprocal transfer of equipment and services linked to the above-mentioned areas, the granting of stipends and scholarships, the establishment of joint work groups, and other ways of cooperation that the parties deem appropriate.

One of the restrictions stipulated is that the contracting parties will use all information exchanged except in those cases when the supplying party has previously reported on restrictions concerning its use and distribution, and that the parties commit themselves to exchange the equipment and materials for peaceful purposes and the same will not be moved outside the territory of the receiving party unless otherwise agreed by the two nations.

The agreement will be effective for a 15-year period and will be automatically renewed every 5 years unless one of the two parties voices its intention to cancel 6 months in advance.

NEW MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PROPOSED

PY202100 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Apr 85 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- The Defence Ministry has forwarded to the executive for its consideration a draft bill proposing setting up the General Savio State Corporation, as a state-run firm, to replace the Fabricaciones Militares [FM] military works. The new military industrial complex would group all the companies and plants now linked to FM (whose founding decree would be repealed) and all the shares the Defence Ministry currently holds in 44 companies.

The bill calls for centralizing decision-making in the Defence Ministry of all military weapons and equipment purchases and exports and service contracts, jointly with the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff. The new holding would also be entitled to issue bonds, securities and preferred stocks on national stock exchanges, and contemplates the participation of private capital and possible privatizations, including a system of tax exemptions.

The General Savio State Corporation would absorb the property and assets of military manufacturers of cables and electric conductors, sulfuric acid, synthetic toluene, hand weapons, gunpowder and explosives, as well as forestry, mining, and metal works.

The proposed bill, which intends overall administrative revamping and supervision, would absorb into the new state company: Atanor, Carboquimica Argentina, Hierro Patagonico de Siera Grande, Induclor; Monoperos Vinilicos, Petropol, Petroquimica Bahia Blanca, Petroquimica General Mosconi, Polisur, Siderurgica Integrada, Somisa, Petroquimica Rio Tercero, Aceros Ohler, Altos Hornos Zapla Constructiones, AFNE [State Shipyards and Naval Factories], Astilleros Domecq Garcia, Empresa de Desarrollos Especiales, Forja Argentina, Satecna, Tandanor, Technologia Aeroespecial, TAM [expansion unknown], Sisteval, Ferroaleaciones, Coviara, Consultora and IME [State Mechanical Industries].

FRONDIZI REPORTEDLY ADMITS MEETING CRESPO

PY252200 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1939 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (NA) -- Rogelio Frigerio, vice president of the Integration and Development Movement (MID), today termed "false" an interview published by a local weekly in which Arturo Frondizi admits that he met with Air Force Chief of Staff General Ernesto Crespo, but the journalist who conducted the interview has relayed to a Buenos Aires radio station a recording of the former president's remarks. Frigerio stated: "I can only go by Frondizi's own words that he would not make statements about Argentina abroad, voiced just before he left for Europe." He made it clear that his opinion that the interview was "false" did not mean that "the MID president could not say otherwise once he returned."

The alleged interview with Frondizi was granted to the magazine GENTE in Guadalupe, Spain, where the former president is attending a gathering of former heads of state. According to this interview, a recording of which was today relayed from Madrid to journalist Esteban Peicovich's program on Radio Mitre, Frondizi admitted having met with Air Force Chief of Staff General Ernesto Crespo a few days ago. In the course of the same interview, Frondizi said that he will return to Argentina to face the charges against him for allegedly supporting a military coup, and regarding President Alfonsin's speech said that "if he feels that he must do it, let him charge me before the appropriate courts on any grounds he may deem suitable."

JUDGE EXPELS, ARRESTS VIOLA'S DEFENSE LAWYER

PY252145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1935 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (NA) -- Federal Court President Judge Leon Arslanian today expelled and ordered the arrest of lawyer Jose Maria Orgeira, who is defending former President Roberto Violo, and had the courtroom cleared due to a discussion between Orgeira and Deputy Augusto Comte. Arslanian had warned Orgeira seven times to keep quiet and sit down when the latter started accusing the deputy of having threatened him with death.

COURT TURNS DOWN 'ODEON' CONGRESS REQUEST

PY241624 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- The Electoral Board yesterday threw out of court the "Odeon" Justicialists' request for a third congress and stated this proceeding had to be approved by the National Party Congress President Raul Bercovich Rodriguez. The Electoral's Board's verdict states that "national electoral justice does not intervene in the free actions of (political) parties or in the initiative of their internal political acts."

DEPUTY SAYS GOVERNMENT THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

PY222130 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] (NA) -- Deputy Ricardo Balestra (Liberal-Corrientes) yesterday accused the government of being democracy's greatest danger, charging it with links with various terrorist and Marxist groups. But late last night lower house Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Federico Storani (Radical-Buenos Aires) called Balestra a "conspirator," reminding the public that he was the only deputy to oppose the repeal of the military regime's amnesty law. Writing in the Bahia Blanca daily LA NUEVA PROVINCIA, Balestra named these groups as the Montoneros, the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP), the Peruvian Maoist Sendero Luminoso [Shining Path] and various "Marxophile" Radical internal lines such as the Franja Morada student organization. Meanwhile, the Communists had entered the Intransigent Party en masse, he charged. Balestra also pointed out President Raul Alfonsin had expressed sympathy in his writings for the Soviet institution of people's commissars to control the Armed Fordes. The Argentine military was subjected to "systematic persecution," the Corrientes Autonomist-Liberal Pact representative continued, and the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo were out for "vengeance, not justice." Finally, he predicted four-digit inflation for this year with monthly rates rising to 40-50 percent in the near future.

PERONIST MAYORS CLAIM COUNTRY DISINTEGRATING

PY222117 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Peronist mayors of Buenos Aires Province spoke of "national disintegration" in a Pilar meeting over the weekend while party infighting flared forth afresh in Florencio Varela, despite an appeal by former presidential candidate Italo Argentina Luder to avoid "sterile confrontations". Meanwhile, Neuquen's 8,425 card-carrying Justicialists went to the polls to choose between the incumbent Light Blue List headed by unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate Oscar Massei and the Green Light List headed by Carlos Vilche. At press time last night Massei's list was leading the Greens by 2,200 votes to 2,021. The Pilar conclave, which drew 27 of the province's 29 Peronist mayors, listed inflation, violence, insecurity, falling real wages, and rising unemployment as signs of "disintegration." They suggested closing down halls for a 24-hour period as a protest measure.

Florencio Varela Councillor Rodolfo Latala, whose house was bombed at the same time as a local Radical committee headquarters early on Saturday morning, accused Mayor Julio Carpinetti of the crime.

Finally, in a Saturday night Peronist rally former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero told 1,500 supporters "the Radicals must understand that it is high time they devoted less attention to internal party politics and started governing for all, especially the most humble, without constantly looking to the International Monetary Fund for approval". The rally was held to whip up support for the party's reform wing in the forthcoming Buenos Aires Province internal elections on June 9.

POST OFFICE TO REJECT BRITISH FALKLANDS STAMPS

PY250400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2021 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Apr (TELAM) -- Letters and parcels carrying British stamps marking the occupation of the Malvinas or their recovery in 1982, or in any other way offensive to Argentina's rights over these islands, will be returned to the sender. This resolution was issued today by the Postal Department of the National Mail and Telegraph Enterprise [Encotel] and it will be enacted if such stamps are found on letters and parcels sent from the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias, and South Sandwich Islands, or from any other place, either to continental Argentina or in transit. The decision, which was published today in an Encotel internal bulletin, establishes that the stamps in question will be considered invalid and the correspondence will be pulled out of circulation and sent to the International Post Center (Malvinas section). This center will be charged with returning the correspondence to its sender, making it clear that it has violated Article 36 of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1979.

UCR OFFICES, JUSTICIALIST'S RESIDENCE BOMBED

PY201826 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1724 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpt] La Plata, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- Police sources today reported that two explosive devices went off almost simultaneously in the predawn hours this morning. One of the bombs was placed in front of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] party precinct offices and the other at the private residence of Justicialist Councilman Rodolfo Felix Catala, both in Florencio Varela, Buenos Aires Province. The bombs caused damage but no casualties.

MID Offices Hit

PY252105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1002 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (NA) -- A medium-intensity bomb went off early this morning at 0140 in the offices of the national committee of the Integration and Development Movement (MID), located at 100 Ayacucho, Buenos Aires, damaging the masonry and breaking glass panels within a distance of 60 meters, but no victims were reported, due to the fact that the offices were closed at the time of the blast.

A bomb brigade of the Federal Police, which arrived at the site shortly after the explosion, found that the bomb had been planted by unidentified persons at the base of the main door of the party offices.

MID Second Vice President Francisco Aguirre, who accused "some government sector which in this way is responding to our public denunciation of the situation prevailing in the country," also arrived at the MID offices. "This explosion comes in the wake of the denunciation by the MID on behalf of [MID national committee member and former President Arturo] Frondizi and [MID First Vice President Rogelio] Frigerio, which showed that the government has no plan to cope with the famine, the misery, the unemployment, and the bankruptcy of the productive apparatus," Aguirre stated. Aguirre added that "the MID is determined to take a place within democracy, because democracy does not only apply to those who are governing the country, but is to be enjoyed by everyone." Finally, Aguirre stressed that "this action must lead us to a profound, calm, and patriotic reflection."

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES DRUG TRAFFICKING FIGHT

PY231446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata said today that the Bolivian Government is fulfilling the commitments it has made both at the domestic and the international level, as evidenced by the latest operation in Cochabamba, in the country's central region, where 350 kg of cocaine were seized.

In the campaign to eradicate drug trafficking, Minister Plata added that, so far nearly 3.5 tons of cocaine sulphate have been seized.

Early this month, 3,100 kg of cocaine were found inside a Douglas C-47 aircraft parked at the Jorge Wilsterman Airport in Cochabamba. Last Saturday, 20 April, 350 kg of cocaine were found hidden inmattresses in the houses of people in the town of Toco, north of Cochabamba. The Leopards, the elite Bolivian Police unit trained by U.S. advisers in fighting drug trafficking, made the seizures and arrested 10 people in the process.

Praising the police work, Minister Alvarez Plata announced that the seized cocaine will be burned as the law stipulates, not sold to the pharmaceutical industry as proposed by the former president of the Drug Traffic Control Committee.

MILITARY UPSET OVER MANEUVERS POSTPONEMENT

PY251505 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2243 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 24 Apr (EFE) -- Bolivian military officers have expressed their discontent over President Hernan Siles Zuazo's decision to indefinitely postpone the maneuvers that were to be carried out jointly with U.S. forces.

Small- and large-unit commanders who have been meeting since yesterday in Cochabamba, 400 km southeast of La Paz, have accused groups of the ultraleft and the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] of pressuring the government to postpone the "Bol-USA II" maneuvers.

The commanders of the different garrisons called the commander in chief of the Armed Forces to Cochabamba to explain his reasons for not defending the military interests and accepted the government decision.

In the absence of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, General Simon Reyes Tordoya, who is in Taiwan, Army commander General Raul Lopez Leyton went to Cochabamba and gave the appropriate explanations to the military officers.

This morning, Lopez Leyton was called by Siles Zuazo to report on the meeting with the military officers. On leaving Palacio Quemado, Lopez Leyton admitted that dissatisfaction exists within the Armed Forces over the postponement of the maneuvers with U.S. forces, adding that the Armed Forces remain faithful to the Constitution and to the president of the Republic.

The maneuvers will be carried out on 6 May without the participation of U.S. troops, Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo has reported.

The "Bol-USA II" maneuvers should have taken place between 29 April and 8 May in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Beni, with the arrival of U.S. instructors, Marines, communications experts, and medical personnel.

SOME PARTIES DO NOT MEET REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

PY222218 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT in Spanish 22 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Twenty of the 71 political parties registered for the 14 July Bolivian elections have been notified that they do not meet the necessary legal requirements or that they violate constitutional regulations. Other political organizations have also been informed that their national executive boards, statutes, and addresses are incomplete.

The most important candidates who are going to participate in the elections are: Victor Paz Estenssoro of the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRH); Hugo Banzer Suarez of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN); and Jaime Paz Zamora of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). Other candidates are: Roberto Jordan Pando of the officialist Leftist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRI); Carlos Serrate Reich of the Vanguard Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR Vanguard); Luis Ossio Sanjines of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC); and three or four other candidates of small leftist groups who have no chance to win. In the last few hours the conservative and anti-communist Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) proclaimed its leader David Anez Pedrazas as its presidential candidate. According to analysts, he could take away votes from General Banzer Suarez. During a general assembly held in Cochabamba in (central Bolivia), the Bolivian Episcopal Conference made an emotional appeal to the Bolivian people for a massive voter turnout.

WORKERS WANT U.S. MINING ENTERPRISE NATIONALIZED

PY252330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0813 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 Apr (EFE) -- The Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] today asked the Government to nationalize the South American Placers Inc. (SAPI-Consur) mining corporation because it is being managed in a manner detrimental to national interests. The U.S. multinational corporation, in partnership with Bolivian mineowners, is prospecting for gold in various points in the south of the country. Labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, who signed the request, also justified the government's intervention in the Totoral private tin mine, one of the largest in Bolivia. The government intervened in the Totoral mine, owned by the Orlandini Corporation, on 18 April, after it tried and failed to do so on 3 April due to a plea for an injunction filed by the owners. Hernan Siles Zuazo's government intervened in the Totoral mine after its labor leaders charged the owners with swindling the state and smuggling ore abroad. Lechin Oquendo states that according to the mining law the state can intervene in the mine to investigate the flight of foreign currency which the Totoral union leaders claim to be able to prove through documents. On 2 April, the union leaders occupied the Totoral mine with the support of the FSTMB, demanding that it be transferred to the state.

PRESIDENT SARNEY CONFIRMS NEVES' CABINET

PY251804 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] President Jose Sarney has confirmed all the ministers chosen by the late President Tancredo Neves, including the government leader in Congress, Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso. Carlos Rodrigues reports from Brasilia:

[Rodrigues] Good afternoon, Ferreira Martins. President Jose Sarney has decided to keep the entire cabinet chosen by the late President Tancredo Neves. This information was provided to Radio Bandeirantes by Justice Minister Fernando Lyra, who has just come out of a meeting with the president at Planalto Palace.

[Lyra] The ministers decided yesterday to submit their resignations to President Jose Sarney, and this morning the president said that the cabinet ministers who merited the trust of the late President Tancredo Neves also deserve his trust. Consequently, they are all confirmed in their posts.

[Rodrigues] What does this decision by the president mean?

[Lyra] It means what I have been saying: That the Democratic Alliance is indivisible and that the commitments are not just formalities. These commitments were made within the alliance forged in the public plazas.

[Rodrigues] President Jose Sarney also decided to keep Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso as the leader government in Congress. The president has received here, at Planalto Palace, the leaders of the Democratic Alliance in Congress, and one of the questions discussed was the minimum salary. Senator Carlos Chiarelli said that the government is considering an increase in the minimum salaries greater than that sought by the National Consumer Price Index [INPC].

[Chiarelli] There is not a formal commitment by the president, but he expressed his intention to that effect. I left the meeting with that conviction.

[Rodrigues] The leaders took a proposal to the president to raise the minimum salary by 110-112 percent of the INPC, but no final decision has been made.

SETUBAL CORRECTS NICARAGUAN COMMENT ON U.S. VOTE

PY260335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0118 GMT 26 Apr 85

[By Francisco Roque Vacarreza]

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Apr (EFE) -- Brazil, one of the main members of the OAS, today hailed the decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to reject aid to Nicaraguan contras. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Luis Talavera today revealed that Brazil is happy with this ruling of the U.S. Congress.

This remark has prompted an almost immediate correction from the always careful Brazilian diplomacy. One of Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal's spokesmen told EFE that the result of the voting in the U.S. Congress was a victory for the democratic system in the sense that decisions related to the foreign policy of the great power were taken on the basis of a congressional vote pursuant to a debate of the subject.

Talavera made these remarks after holding a meeting which lasted almost 40 minutes, with the Brazilian foreign minister. The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister was in Brasilia for the funeral of President-elect Tancredo Neves.

The U.S. House of Representatives yesterday rejected a White House proposal to supply $14 million to Nicaraguan contras.

Talavera and Nicaraguan Minister of the Presidency Rodrigo Eyes reported that they discussed with Setubal aspects related to economic and financial cooperation between Brazil and Nicaragua. Talavera stressed Brazil's rapprochement with Nicaragua and the Central American nations in general, which has become noticeable since democracy was restored in Brazil. He said that as proof of the confidence in the changes which have been taking place in Brazil, Daniel Ortega came to Brasilia on 15 March to attend Tancredo Neves' inauguration.

Talavera said that Brazil has enhanced its political standing by upholding a clear-cut position favorable to nonintervention, and went on to stress Itamaraty's firm support for the process of the Contadora Group. According to the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, Setubal reaffirmed this policy in favor of nonintervention and support for the Contadora Group to the Sandinist mission which visited him.

Talavera confirmed Daniel Ortega's upcoming trip to the Soviet Union and other nations of the Eastern bloc and justified the tour by saying that Nicaragua requires economic support.

Talavera accused the United States of boycotting the Sandinist economy and reiterated that the Sandinist regime will insist on its dialogue with President Ronald Reagan's administration despite the efforts which the White House is making to scuttle the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group.

Talavera concluded by announcing that 100 of the 780 Cuban advisers presently in Nicaragua, will leave the country on 1 May. He described this step as an example of goodwill which will be followed by others.

COMMANDER OF FOURTH ARMY ASSUMES POST

PY251421 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] In a simple ceremony meant as a memorial to President Tancredo Neves, General Fernando Guimaraes de Cerqueira Lima has taken the post of commander of the Fourth Army headquartered in Recife, Pernambuco State.

RADICAL LIBERAL, LIBERAL PARTIES AGREE ON UNITY

PY250049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Asuncion, 24 Apr (AFP) -- Emilio Forestieri, leader of the Radical Liberal Party bloc, today announced that the opposition Radical Liberal and Liberal Parties, recognized by the Paraguayan Government, have reached a complete agreement regarding unity.

The opposition parties hold a minority of approximately 9 percent in Congress, against 90 percent of the ruling Colorado Party. The remaining 1 percent is made up of Revolutionary Febrerist Party members.

Four veteran liberal leaders who have remained apart from the party struggle, which after 20 years led to the splintering of this traditional party into half a dozen factions, called approximately 1 month ago for unity without conditions.

Forestieri indicated that neither of the two parties has set forth conditions to begin talks and said that the meetings should be held as soon as possible. He added, however, that groups which lack legal status, as is the case of Domingo Laino's Authentic Radical Liberal Party, will not be accepted.

AUTHENTIC RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY ON MEMBERS' ARREST

PY250053 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 Apr 85 p 10

[Text] The Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] has released a communique reporting events which took place in San Pedro del Parana on 21 April. There, local police precinct personnel arrested 22 persons who were participating in a meeting of the local youth branch of the PLRA.

According to the communique, the police detachment, commanded by Inspector Marcial Chamorro, raided the meeting and arrested the persons present.

Among the participants were brothers Pedro and Bernardo Sanabria, PLRA grassroots leaders who were handcuffed and taken to the police precinct. All the persons arrested were held incommunicado while the Sanabria brothers remained handcuffed.

The communique further added that: "Inspector Chamorro, under the influence of alcohol, subjected the prisoners to physical and psychological torture while keeping them together in a small cell. Fourteen of the prisoners were released on 22 April, while the Sanabria brothers still remain in jail, handcuffed. A plea for writ of habeas corpus will be submitted on their behalf."

REPORTAGE ON ATTACK OF ELECTORAL COURT OFFICIAL

Belaunde Deplores Attack

PY251435 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Excerpts] President Belaunde visited the hospital three times today to inquire about the health of Dr Garcia Rada and said that the sacrifice of the National Electoral Court president does not signify the destruction but rather the consolidation of the electoral process. He asserted that the verdict of the Peruvian people cannot be changed by anything or anyone.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde] It is an event which must be deeply deplored and strongly condemned, but it strengthens democracy in Peru because it converts precisely those who constitute the civic spirit and legality in Peru into the target of fury and madness. [as heard] Dr Garcia Rada represents legality, the law, in Peru. He has been the president of the Supreme Court, where his work was of an examplary fashion. Later, as you know very well, he held the presidency of the National Electoral Court with a spirit of duty, justice and fairness which won him the gratitude of the nation. This explains why Peru's misdirected enemies in their madness have chosen to make him the target of their hatred in their useless and ignoble attempt to interfere with the electoral process.

The sacrifice of Dr Garcia Rada, for whose recovery we are fervently hoping, does not signify the destruction but rather the consolidation of the electoral process, and the verdict of the Peruvian people cannot be changed by anything or anyone. The power transfer will take place on 28 July as scheduled, and by then we hope that God in his mercy will have granted us the total recovery of this prominent and unselfish Peruvian official.

[Reporter] Mr President, don't you believe that the subject of the death penalty will be brought up again?

[Belaunde] I support the death penalty, and I believe that it should be implanted in Peru for those madmen who are staining the Republic with blood. In conclusion, I should repeat, that nothing and no one will be able to change the verdict of the Peruvian people. [end recording]

President Fernando Belaunde Terry left the Police Hospital at 1315 after expressing his concern about the condition of the National Electoral Court president. It was the president's third visit to the hospital.

Barrantes Condemns Action

PY251515 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0430 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Interview with Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes Lingan at Lima Police Hospital on 24 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Barrantes, a few words, please, about the criminal attack on Dr Garcia Rada.

[Barrantes] We express our most categorical and strong condemnation of this attack. Dr Garcia Rada has honestly and impartially filled the prominent post entrusted to him by the country. Therefore, we not only repudiate this attack, but we also call on all citizens to unite and repudiate it. All of us, regardless of ideologies, are seeking unity to jointly fight terrorism.

[Reporter] Is the democratic system in danger as a result of this detestable crime?

[Barrantes] It is up to us to jointly defend the will of the people and to make the democratic spirit which was expressed by the people on 14 April prevail.

NEW ELECTORAL COURT PRESIDENT SELECTED

PY251336 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] It was reported tonight that the police have succeeded in identifying 4 of the 10 terrorists who tried to kill the National Electoral Court president. It was said that a woman led the attack.

One of the cars used by the terrorists, a blue car with license place JG2172, was found a few meters from the site of the attack. An outline of the itinerary followed by Garcia Rada, a lot of seditious propaganda, and newspaper clippings were found in the car.

Major Jose Domingo Aquino of the Peruvian Investigative Police, who was traveling with Garcia Rada, has helped to identify the terrorists. He described them as young mestizos, dressed in white shirts. The car used by the terrorists was stolen last Sunday, 21 April, from Gregorio Moscoso Velazquez in San Borja by three individuals, one of whom was a woman, and driven to [name indistinct]. Moscoso reported the car theft to the San Luis police precinct.

The National Electoral Court will not remain without a president as a result of the attack on Dr Garcia Rada. The court today entrusted the presidency of the organization to Dr Romulo Munoz Arce, who immediately assumed the post.

[Begin recording] [Munoz] In accordance with the legal norms in force, it has been decided that I take over the court presidency. I must clearly state that I categorically reject this crazy action to put it mildly, against our president. That is all I have to say.

[Reporter] What measures will be taken to...

[Munoz, interrupting] We will continue the electoral process. We have released a communique in which you can learn about this. We have rejected this madness. [end recording]

UNITED LEFT WITHDRAWS BARRANTES FROM RUNOFF

PY252325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 25 Apr (AFP) -- Alan Garcia, leader of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], who won the elections on 14 April, is the virtual winner of the presidential race as of today because the Marxist United Left coalition has decided that its leader Alfonso Barrantes should withdraw from the runoff scheduled for mid-May. This decision, reached by most of the eight Marxist and socialist groups which make up the United Left, will be followed by a draft bill which Congress will debate tonight, aimed at facilitating the inauguration of the APRA leader on 28 July.

In fact, the Senate is almost certain to approve tonight a multiparty draft bill instructing the Electoral Court to proclaim as president the winner of the elections if the second highest vote getter gives up the runoff within a period of 30 days after the announcement of the official results of the elections.

Barrantes, who according to unofficial counts obtained between 22 and 23 percent of the votes against Garcia's 47 or 48 percent, felt that the runoff would be useless and extremely expensive, because it would cost $3.3 million.

Now that the United Left has reached its difficult decision, difficult because several of its members wanted to take advantage of the runoff for propaganda purposes, and the multiparty draft law has been submitted to Congress, nothing stands between Garcia, 35, and the presidency, although the official count will be announced in approximately 15 days.

APRA ISSUES DOCUMENT OUTLINING ECONOMIC PLAN

PY222352 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 20 Apr (AFP) -- The government plan of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], which won the elections on 14 April, envisages introducing a deep transformation to Peru by means of a sovereign, democratic, and anti-imperialistic government in order to achieve the formation of a more educated, free, and fair society.

The plan says that changes in consumption will have to be made so we can live on what is produced domestically. The government will have to act with this crisis in mind. The plan also states that the next democratic government will start by considering the poorer classes within a framework of solidarity aided by a national economic congress.

With a majority in Congress, President-elect Alan Garcia intends to carry out this project by respecting human rights and promoting cooperatives and co-management, two economic systems considered in the Constitution.

The document says that APRA has a great task ahead of it: Introducing a national transformation that will overcome the state of underdevelopment and social injustice that currently exist in Peru.

In order to achieve the social model APRA is proposing, it intends to conduct a deep, revolutionary transformation in the political, economic, and social fields to definitely suppress exploitation of man by man and of man by the state, as well as to install full democracy in Peru.

From 1985 to 1989, the new government will conduct fundamental reforms to establish the base of a new Peruvian society that will be more educated, free, and fair, the document says. It adds that this transformation will be conducted gradually, without violence and within the democratic system.

Since the new adminsitration will receive a country affected not only by an economic crisis but by a total crisis on account of the ill-fated neoliberal policy applied by the Popular Action and the Popular Christian parties, it will be necessary to attack the roots of the problems, apply proper policies, and obtain the support of the people, the document states.

It then adds that this incipient process will necessarily have to rely on domestic efforts, without autarkic presumptions, because we must learn to live with our own resources. It will also renew respect for the state administration within an economic, social, and functional democracy.

The plan proposes conducting a revolutionary national transformation process to be carried out gradually and without violence, and also foresees a deep change in the government style, in keeping with APRA's commitment will all the Peruvian people.

The plan states that the help of all Peruvians is needed to find a full, fair, and lasting solution to their problems. It adds that democracy should bring prosperity, security, and progress to all Peruvians, starting with the poorest, with those who hardly have a right to live and much less to happiness.

The APRA document states that democracy cannot be reduced to casting ballots, but it implies living in a social, economic, and participatory democracy built on the foundation of the workers dignity and in the decentralization of power and administrative functions.

In order to achieve greater participation by the people, the APRA plan proposes creating a national economic congress that will act as a superior planning organization. This congress would be made up of labor, business, and state representatives, and it would grant workers greater rights in the management and ownership of the enterprises where they work.

The plan says that by creating a solid nationalistic state, the new democracy will correct the unfair distribution of income and property by applying new mechanisms for assigning resources and for handling the existing economic surplus.

Imperialism not only engenders dominance, dependency, and underdevelopment but it also separates our people from the spiritual and cultural values of life, the document says, adding that this is why we propose establishing a strong anti-imperialist state that will act fairly within a democratic system.

After stating that the APRA government should be very clear in regard to unlimited respect for human rights as ordered by the Constitution and the laws in force, the plan ends by recalling a promise Alan Garcia made during his electoral campaign: The government will be nationalistic, democratic, and popular.

THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE FOR MISSING PERSONS

PY242255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1504 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Apr (EFE) -- Thousands of Uruguayans marched last night and early this morning past the congressional building demanding that Uruguayans missing in their country, or in Argentina or Paraguay, be released alive. The demonstration, called by workers, students, social organizations and the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Persons Tried by Military Courts, marched along several Montevideo downtown avenues.

According to the organizers this march is a new display of the feelings of the Uruguayan people who are demanding the clarification of the kidnappings of their fellow countrymen by intelligence services of military dictatorships in Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay. The march was also intended to call for the return of persons missing, many of whom were pregnant women and children, and to call for justice.

The demonstrators explained that their demands will be conveyed to the government so that through the Ministries of Foreign Relations, Interior, and Defense it could take the appropriate steps and submit requests to the governments of the neighboring countries.

Just recently a left-wing senator disclosed in Congress a list of 120 Uruguayans missing during the military regime in Argentina, providing first and last names and dates of kidnappings.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST FORMER NAVY CHIEF TO BE FILED

PY251457 Paris AFP in Spanish 0327 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Apr (AFP) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has requested that Congress send to him a complete dossier of the accusations made by a congressman a few days ago against former Navy Commander Hugo Marquez so that he can file it with the Military Court.

In a note sent to Congress, Sanguinetti noted that the accusations involve an officer of the Armed Forces who is subject to military jurisdiction.

At the same time, and based on the nature of the charges, a pre-inquest commission impaneled by the Senate has decided to file the accusations with a civilian court without previous study.

Among the accusations made by leftist Congressman Jose German Araujo, against Vice Admiral Hugo Marquez are those of connivance with military officers and rightist extremists in Argentina, extortion, abuse of authority, and smuggling.

The suspected criminal activities of the former Navy commander have been investigated by the military court since 1980. Legal sources said that the presidential request does not exclude action in a civilian court. It has been learned that the presidential request is a step toward the future delimitation of the civilian and military jurisdictions under which a case falls.

PRESIDENT REORGANIZES, CONSOLIDATES POLICE FORCES

FL251804 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today signed decrees modifying several public security organizations and making the exercise of police power an exclusive function of the federal government.

During a scheduled meeting with those responsible for the country's public security, the president signed documents, by which an attempt is being made to prevent the encroachment into the jurisdiction reserved by the Constitution to the Federal Judicial Police and the Federal District Police. Groups functioning as police forces without officially being such were prohibited from calling themselves police forces. The right of such groups to use and carry weapons was also limited.

The Finance Secretariat will repeal the decree that created the Treasury Police, although that organization ceased to exist some time ago. The repeal of that decree will be presented during the next session of Congress as part of the modifications to the Organic Law of Federal Public Administration. In the Finance Secretariat, the use of firearms will be limited to Customs Guard and Federal Vehicle Registration personnel.

The Federal Highway Police was elevated to a general directorate and supervision and control mechanisms were established for its surveillance organizations to oversee the professionalization of their membership.

An inter-secretariat commission will be formed to define the function of the Comptroller General Secretariat. The commission's report will also be presented at the next session of Congress.

In the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources, the decree creating the Forestry Police was abrogated. It was deemed unnecessary because there were other groups responsible for the functions it performed. The Federal Water Resources Police will meet the same fate unless new regulations for the protection and security service of water resources go into effect. In the federal district, the police forces assigned to the Rio Lerma porjects, coffee roasting and grinding plants, jai-alai and ball games, and meat-packing plants will be abolished. The law regulating private police, the police forces of decentralized public service organizations, and private detectives was also decentralized. This reorganization establishes a new legal framework for the activities of 36,000 public servants and reaffirms the legitimacy of legal and preventive organs as the only valid police forces in the country.

At the meeting, President De la Madrid was informed about the formation of 29 state councils of public security. Only those of the States of Mexico and Morelos have not been set up yet.

It was also reported that in meetings, the permanent regional committees decided to improve state police academies and establish such institutions where they do not already exist. They agreed to limit entry into police forces to graduates of those institutions. It was stated that there will be legislation on the subjects of selection, recruitment, professional training, and promotions, and that salary levels will be reviewed. It was also agreed to review equipment matters for the purpose of setting up a single, consolidated, and energetic system of acquiring persuasive and preventive equipment.

Members of police forces will be listed on a national register of police services. Twelve decrees will establish police academies in the Mexican states of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Coahuila, Campeche, Chihuahua, Durango, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Sonora, and Zacatecas.

President De la Madrid was informed about a basic police training program for police officer candidates. Directors of the police academies of the Federal District, Puebla, Oaxaca, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Veracruz, Yucatan, Tamaulipas, and Mexico State participated in the preparation of that program.

It was announced that on 1 May, state governors would receive an outline of the program for the police organizations including requirements for promotions, grades, and retirement. All projects in the states fall within the framework of the single agreement on development.

Also present at the meeting were the secretaries of government and programming and budget, the mayor of Mexico City, and the attorney general.

SECRETARY DISCUSSES 12 JUNE SATELLITE LAUNCH

FL251950 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2312 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 24 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Communications and Transport Daniel Diaz Diaz said today that on 12 June at 0520, the first Mexican satellite will be launched, an event of great importance in the country's development. Thus will begin a new phase in communications for Mexico, the effects of which will be felt immediately. It will open future perspectives of great importance for education, health, and other areas.

Indicating his confidence that the Mexican satellite will not meet the same fate as others that were lost in space, Diaz Diaz said the satellite tracking and control system here in Iztapalapa, Mexico, the ground stations, and the coordination between Mexican technicians with NASA are prepared for the launch.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON 'PANAMANIANIZATION' OF CANAL

PA210145 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Apr 85 p 12

[Text] Law 9670, approved by the U.S. Congress, diminishes the administrative and financial autonomy of the Panama Canal Commission, and deviates substantially from the provisions of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, thereby causing a serious setback in compliance with the agreements reached in 1977, the foreign minister said during a meeting with Canal Commission legislators [as published] of the Legislative Assembly.

Foreign Minister Cardoze noted the importance to the Panamanian Government of reaching two great goals in regard to the Panama Canal. They are: the Panamanianization and modernization of that Panamanian interoceanic waterway for the fulfillment of the pacts and for the proper operation of the canal. According to the foreign minister, a part of this mission consists of ensuring that the budget contains an allocation that covers expenditures for the modernization of the canal so that it will remain in good condition for the future. Another goal is to try to have Panamanians occupy increasingly important positions within the Canal Commission organization, by promoting what could be called the Panamanianization of the interoceanic waterway.

GOVERNMENT TEAM TO MONITOR PUBLIC SPENDING

PA231436 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Apr pp 1 A, 8 A

[Excerpt] The Cabinet Council was thoroughly briefed during its last session on the mechanisms that state institutions will apply to ensure an effective control and rationalization of public spending. The implementation of this policy, which is being promoted by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's administration to revitalize the country economically, will be supervised by an interinstitutional team in which the Presidency Ministry, Planning and Economic Policy Ministry, Finance and Treasury Ministry, Comptroller General's Office, Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, National Energy Commission, National Institute of Telecommunications, National Water and Sanitation Institute, and the National Directorate of Transportation and Shops of the Presidency Ministry will be represented. Support committees will cooperate with this team in the implementation of the guidelines at the various state offices.

Areas in which savings are slated to be made are: electricity, water, telephone costs, lubricants, fuel, furniture, equipment, materials, rentals, remodeling of offices, equipment rental, insurance, traveling expenses, contracts for feasibility studies, inspection of enterprises, propaganda and advertisement, donations, salaries and overtime, petty cash funds, and special funds.

The economic team will be complemented by the creation of an office that will be in charge of keeping an inventory of state property as well as managing and exerting control over it, and reviewing the public sector and its operational mechanisms to improve upon the decisionmaking process and coordination among all branches of the administration.

Another objective of this office will be to adjust the institutions' organizational structure to their functions in order to enable them to comply with the requirements of the government programs.

EL SALVADOR

ELECTORAL COUNCIL ISSUES LIST OF ELECTED DEPUTIES

PA241526 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Apr 85 pp 3, 47

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the Central Electoral Council released the list of 60 deputies and 60 alternates elected on 31 March. The Christian Democratic Party obtained a majority of 33 deputies, Democratic Action obtained 1 deputy, the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party obtained 1 deputy, the Nationalist Republican Alliance obtained 13 deputies, and the National Conciliation Party obtained 12 deputies.

BRAZ UNITS DESTROY POWER LINES NEAR SAN SALADOR

PA241857 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The following is a report on guerrilla activities in the areas near San Salvador against the war economy of the puppet Duarte: On Monday night, 22 April, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] guerrilla units operating near the capital city sabotaged secondary power lines between Nejapa and Quezaltepeque. They also sabotaged the main power lines between Nejapa and San Antonio Abad. This is the report we received from Nejapa on BRAZ guerrilla units sabotage of power lines.

Thousands of guerrillas throughout the country are destroying the millions that Reagan is sending to support an Army that, without this gringo support, would no longer exist.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA, CABINET DISCUSS ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA241747 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores met today with his cabinet to discuss the country's economic situation, as was discussed during a previous meeting which Leonel Hernandez Cardona attended as economy minister. Gen Mejia Victores will comment on the matters discussed.

[Begin recording] [Mejia] We had a cabinet meeting today to provide the ministers with information on the nation's activities, as we had announced, regarding the country's economic situation. The fact were presented in full and without changes. We gave them this information so that they will present their recommendations at the end of 8 days; moreover, there was also a discussion of some of the measures that could lower [word indistinct] to obtain a decrease at the end of this year. On Wednesday, the information that the finance minister and Guatemala Bank manager presented to the cabinet will be presented to the commanders of the diverse [word indistinct] and military bases so that these commanders can present their recommendations to us 8 days later. Currently, it is not appropriate to answer questions because [word indistinct] these are ideas that can be analytically introduced and expanded, and then present them 8 days later.

On Thursday, we are going to hold a meeting with all of the country's active sectors. We think that political leaders, National Constituent Assembly representatives, private sector representatives and labor union secretary generals will attend the meeting; in sum, all of those who may want to participate and who we feel may provide valuable contributions toward resolving the nation's economic crisis.

[Reporter] Will this be the start of a great national dialogue?

[Mejia] This is the start because in the afternoon we will present the same situation to the entire people and all of those who may also want to participate will be heard. However, if they wish to make their comments in private, we will hear them in private. [end recording]

CARDONA BECOMES ECONOMIC PLANNING SECRETARY

PA241657 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2350 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Sources close to the government told one of our reporters that Leonel Hernandez Cardona, until yesterday Guatemalan economy minister, became secretary of the National Council of Economic Planning this afternoon. Hernandez Cardona submitted his resignation from the post of economy minister following strong pressures from private businessmen who requested his withdrawal from the ministry as a condition to begin a dialogue at the national level. Hernandez Cardona was replaced by Ariel Rivera, who was deputy foreign minister.

FRG'S WARNKE COMMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION

PA242018 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Last night FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Juergen Warnke publicly commented that cases of human rights violations have decreased recently in Guatemala. The high-level FRG official based his views on statements by two persons who met with him in this capital, and who, according to the minister, have criticized the government in the past. These individuals are Msgr Juan Gerardi, general vicar of the Catholic Church, and Vinicio Cerezo, presidential candidate for the Christian Democratic Party. They stated that cases of human rights violations have decreased recently in this country. The FRG minister stated that respect for human rights is still not completely satisfactory in Guatemala, but that there is marked improvement. It seems that there are currently fewer human rights violations, the minister said.

Warnke noted that his government wants to continue bilateral cooperation with Guatemala in various fields. Nevertheless, the minister admitted that respect for human rights influences the extent of the German aid. He said that if there is greater respect for these rights and if the country is truly heading toward democracy, these factors could promote cooperation between the FRG and Guatemala.

The FRG minister met with the head of state as well as with other high-level officials. During his 3-day visit to this Central American country, Warnke met with Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade, Finance Minister Armando Gonzalez, presidential candidates, Catholic Church representatives, and Mutual Support Group members, who are pleading on behalf of their missing relatives.

The FRG minister said that his meeting with members of the Mutual Support Group was of the utmost importance to his delegation. We really wanted to discuss specific cases of human rights violations in this country, and we are under the clear impression that we are discussing this with relatives of victims of human rights violations. Undoubtedly, it is important to be able to understand the situation from their viewpoint, the minister added. Our contact with representatives of the Mutual Support Group has been based purely on humanitarian grounds, and under no circumstances has it been based on the role the group plays or its political relevance. Therefore, I do not wish to nor should I comment on the matter, he said.

In replying to questions on the democratization process taking place in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, Warnke made several specific comments. He said that there is a marked similarity between the democratization processes in El Salvador and Guatemala. There have been free elections in the two countries and I believe that there will be more free elections in the future, he said. The two governments are striving to achieve greater respect for human rights. In Guatemala, there is the conviction that there will be a change in government; however, as for Nicaragua, it is known beforehand that there will not be a change in government.

Commenting on Guatemala's stance toward the Contadora Group, Warnke said that this country enjoys a most unique credibility. Guatemala has never taken a destabilizing stance or made any commitments with either of the sides involved in the conflict, and so the FRG Government places great importance on Guatemala's stance toward the Contadora Group process, the FRG minister concluded.

HONDURAS

'CHICATIC' OPERATION ENDS, 'UNIVERSAL TREK' BEGINS

PA241504 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The "Universal Trek" military maneuvers will begin on the Honduran Atlantic coast today while the "Chicatic" counterinsurgency operation ended yesterday with the presence of important members of the Armed Forces Renewal Movement.

The "Universal Trek" maneuvers will begin near Puerto Castilla today. They will involve the participation of 2,000 U.S. soldiers along with members of the Honduran Air Force and Navy. Meanwhile, the "Chicatic" counterinsurgency operation concluded at La Cruz, Yoro Department, yesterday. This operation was begun on 12 April. Colonel Efrain Lisandro Gonzalez, chief of the joint general staff, closed the "Chicatic" operation on behalf of General Walter Lopez Reyes, the Armed Forces commander. There were also prominent members of the Armed Forces Renewal Movement present including Colonel Israel Navarro, commander of the Armando Escalon Air Force Base in San Pedro Sula. Navarro, known for being the military officer who captured General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, was calm and nothing showed the key role that he played in the ouster of the then all-powerful Alvarez Martinez. Colonel Mario Amaya also tried to go unnoticed. He plays an important role within the Armed Forces Renewal Movement. Colonel Hector Ventura, commander of the 105th Brigade, and Colonel Carlos Reyes Barahona, commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade with headquarters at La Ceiba Port, were also present.

Col Gonzalez said that the top Honduran Army command does not know anything about Suazo Cordova's order to expel certain deputies from the country. The Armed Forces will not suggest a solution for the country's problem because it is not up to them to do so, Gonzalez said, openly opposing what Walter Lopez said. Here is what Gonzalez said:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Colonel, as a top member of the Honduran Army can you tell me if you feel that we are on the verge of finding a solution to the political crisis the country is experiencing?

[Gonzalez] This is a question that must be answered by politicians because it is a problem they caused. So I feel the response is up to them.

[Reporter] What can you tell us about certain charges made at the National Congress that President Suazo Cordova asked the Armed Forces to expel certain deputies from the country?

[Gonzalez] I don't know of any such order given by the president. In any case, he would have to give the order directly to the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Gen Lopez. As far as I know, that order has not been given.

[Reporter] As the Armed Forces are a real power in this country, can you tell me if you, as military officers, have analyzed the problem the country is experiencing, about which the Catholic Church has said that the politicians should put aside personal interests?

[Gonzalez] I understand that this is a political problem. Therefore, the solutions must be political. The Armed Forces do not interfere in politics. So we don't seek a solution for this problem and don't suggest one since it is not up to us to do so. It is a matter that concerns politicians. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA'S TRIP TO SOVIET UNION OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

PA250124 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Communique No 21 issued by the Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency, in Managua, on 24 April]

[Text] The Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic reports that due to a previously established mutual agreement, the President of the Republic, FSLN National Directorate member, and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra will travel to the Soviet Union on a working visit (?during the last days) of April.

Information and Press Directorate, Presidency of the Republic

PRESIDENT VISITS, CONGRATULATES CARDINAL OBANDO

PA250059 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra visited Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo this morning to congratulate him on his appointment as cardinal by Pope John Paul II. Commander Ortega was accompanied by the minister secretary of the presidency; they arrived at Las Sierritas Church, where they greeted Msgr Obando, who was accompanied by Msgr Bismarck Carballo, spokesman of the Managua curia, and Msgr Bosco Vivas.

Discusses Contra Aid, USSR Visit

PA251400 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1216 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra denounced that three planes are being prepared to be used in the bombing of certain objectives in Nicaragua. Commander Ortega, following a courtesy visit to Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo on the occasion of his appointment as cardinal, made statements to the local and foreign media regarding the Nicaraguan stand in view of the congressional approval of the humanitarian aid to the counterrevolutionaries.

[Begin recording] If some kind of aid is given that is not used for military ends and is instead aimed at relatives and so forth of people who sought refuge in Honduras and Costa Rica, well, of course, we would not see that as harmful.

However, this depends on the mechanisms used because on other occasions there has been talk that the United States has no aid for the contras and that in practice, the President is able to use other mechanisms, resources, and ways to channel these funds. [end recording]

As to his trip to the Soviet Union, Ortega noted that it is aimed at seeking economic cooperation for production because the United States is blocking the cooperation that European and Latin American countries want to give Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] Our (?problem) is greater, to the extent that the United States is making efforts to block the Nicaraguan economy. It has been sabotaging organizations such as the IDB, which is reviewing a (?68)-million agricultural loan for Nicaragua. They have exerted pressures on many governments in Europe and Latin America to cut their aid to Nicaragua. This is a dangerous policy but we are sure that we can overcome it because we count on the Latin American dignity which will [words indistinct] the U.S. [word indistinct] and will maintain the cooperation with Nicaragua. Western Europe and the socialist community, which has maintained cooperation ties with Nicaragua, will do the same. [end recording]

Referring to the country's military situation, Daniel Ortega stressed that the mercenary groups, in view of the advance of the Sandinist People's Army, have retreated to Honduran territory.

[Begin recording] We have reports that at an airport which the Americans built in Honduran they have installed three planes they are preparing -- arming and painting them -- to use in attacks on certain objectives in Nicaragua.

The counterrevolutionaries are being harassed by the Army and have felt compelled to retreat to Honduran territory [words indistinct]. We can say that the main fighting is occurring in the border area. In other words, the initiative that the contras had achieved to try to penetrate deep into Nicaragua has been losing ground and now they are returning to Honduras. [end recording]

Commander Ortega Saavedra said that the United States must go to Manzanillo to discuss the normalization of relations with Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] We know about the letter of intent that President Reagan sent to the Senate. He wrote a letter of intent which does not bind him by law but that [words indistinct] moral commitment with the Senate. We will be waiting for an official communication from the U.S. Government.

[Words indistinct] the United States to go to Manzanillo to discuss the normalization of relations because if they only go to Manzanillo for the publicity of meeting with Nicaragua and not with the disposition to reach an agreement or come to an understanding with Nicaragua, then they shouldn't even bother to go.

Nicaragua has clearly stated that it has nothing to discuss, negotiate, or talk about with the contras. With the United States, we are going to discuss its behavior with regard to Nicaragua because it is the United States that is attacking Nicaragua. It is not the contras who are discussing how much money they will use to attack Nicaragua, but the U.S. Congress in a manner that is illegal, anti-juridical, and violates internatinal law. The U.S. Congress, which is discussing this, will soon provide the funds to continue the war against Nicaragua as President Reagan has requested or will [words indistinct] as proposed by other sectors of Congress.

Therefore, it is clear that the conflict here is between the United States and Nicaragua and not between the mercenary forces and Nicaragua. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ON CUBAN ADVISERS, PARDON PROPOSAL

PA260421 Managua International Service in Spanish 0322 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Communique issued by the Ministry of the Presidency; date and place not given--read by Manuel Espinoza Enriquez, information and press director of the Presidency]

[Text] As the president, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra announced publicly on 27 February, the Nicaraguan Government has decided that 100 Cuban soldiers who have served as advisers in the country will be withdrawn on 2 May. On this date there will be an official ceremony of farewell and gratitude for this contingent, to which the ambassadors of the Contadora Group countries will be invited. The event will be held in Managua. The Nicaraguan Government reiterates its disposition to carry out the withdrawal of all military advisers in keeping with the mechanisms stated in the Contadora Document, as soon as the other Central American countries have signed the document that Nicaragua has already accepted, and have executed the part in question. Also, in keeping with the agreements signed at the political parties summit on 20 October 1984, and with the policies that the revolution promotes in favor of integration, all Nicaraguans who have been directly or indirectly involved in armed counterrevolutionary activities in the national reconstruction process, and in keeping with the spirit of the amnesty offered to those who have harmed the Nicaraguan people so that they will lay down their arms, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra is sending to the National Assembly for discussion and approval, waiving the usual procedures, a proposal to pardon 107 prisoners who at this time are serving sentences for counterrevolutionary crimes.

2,000 Take Advantage of Amnesty

PA241514 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Subcommander Jose Gonzalez, representative of the interior minister in northern Zelaya, said today that to date approximately 2,000 people have taken advantage of the amnesty law in the country's northwestern area. Gonzalez said that these individuals have gradually taken advantage of the amnesty since December 1983, when the government issued the corresponding law that [words indistinct] to all Nicaraguans involved in counterrevolutionary activities. The area's military chief also said that these individuals have laid down their weapons and returned to their respective communities, especially to the vicinity of the (Guasup) River near the Honduran border, and the Rosita, Bonanza, and (Tiuna) mines, 50 km from the border. Gonzalez said that entire families have returned to that area. Those taking advantage of the amnesty are immediately released and not even questioned by military authorities; they are (?turned over) to Christian commissions for peace.

RAMIREZ VIEWS REAGAN 'MANIPULATION' PLAN

PA241752 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by William Roiz Morillo on an "exclusive" interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez on 18 April; place not given]

[Excerpts] Regarding Reagan's campaign to manipulate the U.S. public and make it believe that the Latin American presidents and Pope John Paul II supported his plan, Ramirez said that this was a boomerang that failed noisily because later all of them said that they do not support Reagan.

Explaining how Reagan organized his manipulation plan, Ramirez said: "When Reagan was going to announce his proposal he took advantage of [Colombian President] Betancur's arrival and deceived the U.S. public by saying that Betancur supported his proposal. He also tried to involve the presidents of the Contadora Group."

"Thereafter, Reagan invited [Costa Rican President] Monge to Washington. They had him appear on television. He was invited the same day Reagan was to have dinner with the counterrevolutionaries. Reagan then took advantage of the pope... [quotation marks as published]

"However, the lies began to fall through. Indignantly, as it obviously realized that Reagan was using the pope, the Vatican denied the report as did President Monge in San Jose. This has discredited the ultimatum. Now all that Reagan has left is the support of the Salvadoran and Honduran Governments," Ramirez asserted.

Regarding the daily newspaper LA PRENSA's support for Reagan's ultimatum, Ramirez said he was not surprised because that newspaper has been paid $100,000 by the U.S. Government. Ramirez added that the newspaper is also shamelessly repeating what the U.S. Embassy in Managua is saying and committing the same errors that the Reagan administration is currently committing at this moment.

Regarding the efforts that Monsignor Pablo Antonio Vega has been making with certain political sectors, Ramirez said that the revolutionary government has not been officially informed about them. He added, however, that if the Episcopal Conference proposes a dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries it will be clearly told that "there will not be a dialogue with the contras and now there is less chance then ever." However, Ramirez asserted that relations with the Catholic Church's hierarchy are currently good. He asserted that communication with the bishops has improved substantially.

Regarding the recent number of visits by U.S. congressmen, Ramirez said that it is good for them to come regardless of their political views on the revolution because there is nothing to hide in Nicaragua. "It is good for all U.S. citizens who wish to come to our country to do so," he remarked.

Ramirez noted that trips to Nicaragua by U.S. citizens are being turned into a crime. In this regard, he displayed a U.S. newspaper which charged that at the instructions of the CIA, the FBI has questioned over 100 U.S. citizens who have traveled to Nicaragua.

Concerning relations with private enterprise, Ramirez said that relations with the producers are good. They have direct relations with the state. Regarding relations with the top leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise leadership, Ramirez said that they have turned sour following the Nicaraguan Institute of Development meeting because these leaders have clearly identified themselves with the counterrevolution.

With respect to the prices of many products in Nicaragua, Ramirez stressed that these measures have been actually adopted to stabilize the price increases and that price increases will be offset by the recent salary increases.

Ramirez asserted that financing and other methods will be used to address the scarcity of foreign currency. He noted that Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, minister president of the Central Bank, presented to the IDB on Wednesday Nicaragua's formal request to immediately submit its application for a $58-million loan to the IDB Board in Washington. Cuadra Chamorro will return on Saturday and provide further details.

Finally, Vice President Ramirez said that the concentration of U.S. military equipment and forces in Honduras entails the preparation of a possible military invasion of Nicaragua. He added that the U.S. Government has never forsaken this option and may take the risk of exercising it. In the meantime, he said, the U.S. Government is using it to pressure and blackmail the U.S Congress into approving the $14 million for the Somozist counterrevolutionaries.

BORGE DISCUSSES AUTONOMY FOR ATLANTIC COAST

PA250141 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The U.S. Congress can debate giving $14 million to the counterrevolutionaries, but it cannot discuss the fatherland's sovereignty. This statement was made last night by Interior Minister Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez. At a rally held at the San Jose Gymnasium, in Bluefields, south Zelaya, where the people of the coast rejected Reagan's policy for Nicaragua, Commander Borge discussed the project of autonomy for the Atlantic coast region. Here is what Interior Minister Tomas Borge said:

[Begin recording] The autonomy project must be something where all the people of the coast participate, and everyone must have the right and the obligation to give his opinion and to present proposals aimed at a solution. I want to tell you that this autonomy project is the first truly serious effort of this type in Latin America. The ethnic problems of Latin America have not been resolved; not only have they not been resolved,but there are no serious projects to resolve them. There have been theses here and there but all of them have been incorrect since the results have been negative.

We are not sure that the proposed autonomy for the Atlantic coast will mean greater rights for the people of the region, but it will represent a greater unity between the coast and the rest of Nicaragua.

There have been some obsolete Indian policies that claim that these ethnic groups are culturally inferior and propose they be pushed into progress by force, but this is absurd, a mistake.

We are going to present this project, which I think is already partially known by the people of the Atlantic coast region so that all of you may discuss it. It will be the people, through their organizations, who will have the final word regarding this very important project that adds a new element to the Atlantic coast within the national development process. [end recording]

CARRION COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH MISURASATA

PA250446 Mangua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The fourth round of talks between the revolutionary government and the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] has resulted in constructive advances that represent a specific expression of the two interlocutors' will for peace. This statement was made by Deputy Interior Minister Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz upon returning yesterday to the country after meeting in Mexico with Misurasata leader Brooklyn Rivera.

Commander Carrion headed the Sandinist delegation which met with Misurasata from 20-22 April. Both sides signed a joint communique that will facilitate a favorable climate for implementing the intial agreement in June. Carrion said that a fifth meeting has been scheduled for 25 and 26 May in Bogota, Colombia.

BARRICADA Hails Talks

PA241909 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Apr 85 p 3

[Unattributed article: "The Dialogue with Misurasata"]

[Text] The progress made yesterday in Mexico in the talks between the revolutionary government and the Misurasata organization shows that when there is a genuine national interest in a group that has differences with the revolution, it is possible to resolve conflictive situations with a direct, frank dialogue between the parties involved. In this case, an agreement was reached between the revolutionary government, representing the sovereign interests of all Nicaraguans, and the Misurasata organization. This organization, representing a sector of the Atlantic Coast ethnic groups, became involved in the counterrevolutionary war as a result of a complex situation nourished and manipulated by foreign attacks. The minimum agreement, although not definitive, is an important step in the process of exploration toward the peace and well-being of the people on the Atlantic coast.

The process of negotiations with Misurasata, which began at the end of last year at the initiative of the revolutionary government, has now acquired a more favorable atmosphere, whose main beneficiary is the Nicaraguan nation, and the common interest of uniting and solving our problems within a framework that does not admit imperialism's political intervention.

Precisely the revolution's certainty that Misurasata is not organically linked to the imperialist aggressive plans and that therefore it should not be considered part of a mercenary army whose directives and political motivations emanate from Washington but as a national group that has differences with the revolution, has made it possible to advance in trying to resolve the conflict through dialogue. Otherwise, there would not be the slightest possibility of conducting talks and of reaching agreements in favor of peace, as in the case of the mercenary groups that act as direct instruments for the U.S. military forces.

Therefore, the negotiations with Misurasata express one of the principles of the revolution: to conduct all necessary efforts to promote peace among Nicaraguans within the framework of a large national offensive aimed at defeating the imperialists' aggressive policy and their local instruments. The progress made yesterday in the midst of an intensification of threats by the Yankees and when mercenaries and traitors have closed ranks around Reagan's "surrender" plan, which is being debated today at the U.S. Congress, is a small achievement that we must preserve and encourage in defense of peace and our national interests.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ON 'NEW, PATRIOTIC' PROGRAM

PA241310 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Communique issued by the Education Ministry -- date not given]

[Text] In relation to several recent commentaries made in the past few days regarding the patriotic education of our children, the Education Ministry considers it correct to make the following statements:

1. Education, as conducted by the Education Ministry, intends to be patriotic and, by the same token, anti-imperialist, aimed at developing the conscience and love for independence, self-determination, sovereignty, and national identity.

2. The Education Ministry has not approved a plan for a new patriotic educational program, nor has it ordered the organization of specific classes for that purpose.

3. We have received for analysis an institutionalized patriotic educational plan from the Sandinist Children Association. The Education Ministry still has the authority to accept or reject the proposals submitted by the Sandinist Children Association.

4. The Sandinist Children Association does not need to submit to the Education Ministry the programs to be carried out on behalf of the Nicaraguan children, which are absolutely of free choice and held after school classes.

5. As we approach another anniversary of the death of the martyred boy Luis Alfonso Velasquez, we take advantage of the occasion to send enthusiastic congratulations to the Sandinist Children Association and to wish them success in their tasks, which have become a substantial contribution in the field of educating Nicaraguan children.

ROBELO SAYS REAGAN DEFEAT IN CONGRESS NOT FINAL

PA242230 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Apr 85

San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Rebel leader Alfonso Robelo has told this station that U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinists has not yet been rejected, despite the House of Representatives' negative vote last night. In an exclusive interview for "Impact" newscast directly from Washington, Robelo said the following:

[Begin recording] I believe that it is important to clarify the situation. The vote in the U.S. Senate is a definitive vote in favor of the democrats struggling against the Marxist-Leninist totalitarian tyranny in Nicaragua. The vote in the House of Representatives is not final. Today there will be two more votes, first on an alternative presented by the Democratic majority, and another on an alternative presented by the Republican minority. Depending on the result of these votes, the Senate and House of Representatives will hold what is described as a conference committee, and at this committee a joint resolution will be issued and returned to the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively. Therefore, the situation has not been decided. The victory in the Senate is definitive, but what could be described as a defeat in Congress still depends on today's vote. Therefore, I think we must wait for the vote to know the final outcome. In any case, we hope there will be a conference committee and that the resolution will return to the Congress within 1 or 2 weeks. Then we will know the final result. What must be clear is that there is support in the Senate which, no doubt, is the most prestigious legislative body that supports the Reagan administration in its effort to help the democrats in Nicaragua, and most of all in its effort to pressure the communists in Nicaragua so that they will sit down to negotiate a cease-fire and the country's democratization, if possible. [end recording]

This afternoon the House of Representatives will resume the debates on this controversial issue.

ARTURO CRUZ REFUSES TO REVEAL SOURCE OF AID

PA241437 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2347 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr (EFE) -- Citing Government sources, the U.S. newspaper THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reported today that Nicaraguan opposition leader Arturo Cruz secretly received money from the CIA.

Cruz confirmed to EFE that he received money from an institution fighting for freedom, but added that he did not know it was linked to the CIA and that this took place for a brief period last year.

Arturo Cruz declined to reveal the name of the institution and the amount received, and said: That institution is helping the resistance movement in my country. The newspaper added that Cruz received the money through organizations dedicated to support the movements opposing the Nicaraguan Government, which are CIA-financed. Cruz said: No one has bought me; I have conducted my political opposition activities in complete independence. Cruz added that in any event he would never object to the support which agencies from a friendly country such as the United States give to institutions fighting for freedom.

According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL article, which did not specify the amount Cruz received, the CIA suspended the aid when Congressman Lee Hamilton, chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, questioned the legality of this situation.

In a letter addressed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Hamilton regretted that Cruz was pressuring Congress while receiving funds from the CIA. The anti-Sandinist leader denied having conducted any kind of campaign to pressure the U.S. Congress into approving $34 million [figure as received] in aid to the contras as requested by President Ronald Reagan. Cruz added: I have accepted invitations from all kinds of individuals from that country, including congressmen, because in the end they will play a key role in the outcome of the Nicaraguan crisis; however, I have never pressured the Congress.

Arturo Cruz saw these charges as a ploy to weaken the Nicaraguan opposition's image in the United States and thus sway the current debates in Congress on aid to the contras.

ARTURO CRUZ VIEWS PEACE OFFER, CURRENT SITUATION

PA231759 San Jose NICARAGUA HOY in Spanish 30 March 85 pp 1 A, 3 D

["Exclusive" interview with Dr Arturo Cruz, "political leader" of the Nicaraguan "resistance," by unidentified reported -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What do you think of the possibility that the FSLN will accept the Nicaraguan resistance peace offer and engage in a peace dialogue?

Cruz: I do not dare to speculate. Until now, our experience has been very sad. First, we failed in our conversations in Rio de Janeiro which sought guarantees for participating in the elections. All previous proposals have been rejected. Furthermore, I was not allowed to visit Managua, and, what is worse, the top leaders of the internal opposition were intimidated by the state security.

To all of this, one must add the campaign of intimidation being waged in the pro-government newspapers against the Nicaraguan bishops so they will not call for this dialogue. All of this leaves very little hope that the Sandinists will take our proposal seriously, but our proposal is serious.

Question: There are rumors circulating to the effect that a government in exile would be formed following the deadline given by the resistance to the FSLN in the document dated 2 March. Can you comment on this?

Cruz: It is not up to me to comment. All I can say is that if this happens, it would have to be done based on an agreement among all of the directorates of all of the country's forces. There must be a kind of assembly to decide on this. I do not think that this can be decided based on conversations among groups; this is very serious. Currently, we have various group efforts. I think it is a good idea not only to consult the directorates, but all of the assemblies of the various parties.

Naturally, this could be described as a subversive act by the Sandinist government, and I do not know how the issue could be handled unless it were handled in exile by a government in exile.

However, for this to be a government in exile representing the national will, it would have to somehow reflect the will of the various driving forces in the country.

Question: Do you think the FSLN is afraid of a dialogue with the civic and armed opposition? Is so, what is the reason for this fear?

Cruz: The reason is very simple. As a Venezuelan friend used to say: The Sandinists like to "play with dialogue, but not to commit themselves to the dialogue." They know that if they engage in a dialogue with us as we have proposed, this means they must reach formal agreements; this also means they would have to recognize the rights of the other parties. They want to make "concessions," but from a position of supreme power, of absolute and unquestionable power.

Question: Do you think that the forces that have taken up arms against the FSLN would be pleased with a share of the power, with participation in the administration of the government?

Cruz: I do not think we should be thinking of settlements, of being opportunists, of sharing a government based on the Black Mass.

The only manner in which the resistance should participate in the government is through free elections with all due guarantees. Then the people should be the ones to assign, through their votes, the shares each political group should have.

Question: Latin American and European democracies have not supported the democratic cause of the Nicaraguan people and they pretend to ignore the Sandinists front's institutionalized repression. What do you think is the reason for this?

Cruz: More than just the countries, one must discuss the officials of these countries, governments, and political organizations. There are several categories: one of the greatest evils has been the unconditional blank check given to the FSLN by a number of political leaders or apologists, who, due to their own internal situations, believe it is necessary for them to continue sponsoring the Sandinists. I say this is bad for the revolution because this has served to increase the Sandinists' arrogance and has reinforced their idea that they can do anything and get away with it.

There is a group, international communism, which has agents throughout the world. They have no eyes or ears for the mistakes the Sandinist Front may commit.

In the second place are those who are bored with the demands of the democratic opposition. These sectors are very common in Europe and in certain areas in the United States. They do not think we have the capability or the right to live in a truly democratic republic, as your father used to say.

For these sectors we are a class of inferior citizens, we have no rights to anything, and they regard our situation as the choice between an extreme leftist dictatorship such as the Sandinists and an extreme rightist dictatorship such as the one of the Somozas.

For them, the leftist dictatorships do not have a connotation as repulsive as the rightist ones because they are personalistic. Our local dictatorships, our very own, are different from the ideological dictatorships. Then, we have the category of the anti-Reaganites of the United States and some Latin American countries. For that group, anything that Reagan approves is bad and anything that Reagan opposes is automatically good.

Question: Do you believe that Commander Pastora belongs to the resistance?

Cruz: Definitely yes. Commander Eden Pastora is an essential part of the resistance, although he has not signed the document because he is an outstanding leader with tremendous political merits. He is a citizen of great popular support and international respect. The only difference I see between the document of the resistence and the document of Commander Pastora is the fact that the document of the resistance is based on the Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] and plans a political solution based on dialogue, while Commander Pastora has reached the conclusion that one can no longer continue wasting time, there is no purpose in a dialogue, and the only solution is war.

Question: Does this mean that ther be no differences after 20 April?

Cruz: Well, I would say that except for all of the limitations, I presume the CDN will continue to work through the political path in Nicaraguan and there will be others of us who will continue working outside Nicaragua. However, military options definitely continue to increase.

ARDE COMMUNIQUE CRITICIZES EDEN PASTORA

PA221247 Paris AFP in Spanish 2138 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] San Jose, 21 Apr (AFP) -- The anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutioanry Alliance (ARDE) today accused Eden Pastora of usurping the name and representation of the organization with "messianic poses" and "incredible selfishness." A communique released in this captial by the "Revolutionary Board" of the splintered organization states that Pastora withdrew from ARDE in June 1984 "after he was kept from leading the struggle in southern Nicaragua." The communique adds that an agreement to divide ARDE's properties and a commitment not to stage mutual attacks was signed at that time.

ARDE also reiterates its recent rebuttal of a statement by Pastora, who said last week that leader Alfonso Robelo was keeping arms in Costa Rica's mountains after having "stolen" them from the organization. "The fact that while Nicaragua's entire democratic opposition is pursuing a common and overall struggle strategy a lonely person with messianic poses should seek, with incredible and outmoded selfishness, to boycott the efforts of the majority, thereby coinciding with the Sandinists' positions, is suspicious," the communique notes.

Pastora's statements, which were broadcast by Costa Rican television last week have revived the polemics between the anti-Sandinist groups operating in southern Nicaragua, bordering on Costa Rica. Pastora asserted that the United States "has already negotiated with the Sandinists, and Washington has pledged to stop the armed struggle being waged by the 'contras' and to finance the Managua government if the latter stops supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas and renounces exporting revolution." However, "the gringos (North Americans) failed because they did not force the Sandinists to negotiate directly" with the Nicaraguan rebels.

"Pastora's unfortunate and irresponsible statements have done nothing but harm the Costa Rican Gove. ment and suspiciously favor the positions of the FSLN at a time when all of the democratic opposition organizations are struggling jointly," says another communique that was issued by Robelo on Thursday.

Says Pastora Boycotting Efforts

PA241625 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], the Nicaraguan revolutionary alliance, has issued a communique in which it accuses Commander Eden Pastora [alias commander Cero] of boycotting the efforts of the Nicaraguan opposition's majority and, by doing so, agreeing with the FSLN's positions. In recent statements Commander Cero charged that ARDE fighters, led by a former companero in the struggle, are trying to physically eliminate him. The revolutionary alliance strongly rejects these statements and adds that in 1984 Pastora and his organization withdrew from the group because he was not allowed to lead the military and political struggle in southern Nicaragua. The communique adds that Pastora and two others, who do not represent a group, have continued to use ARDE's name as their own in an attempt to create confusion.

ARDE has said that it is strange that while the majority of the Nicaraguan democratic opposition, inside Nicaragua and abroad, has undertaken a common global stance, a single person should attempt to boycott the efforts of the majority. The organization states that instead of adopting an attitude of patriotic reflection like Jose de Sanmartin's withdrawal in view of Bolivar's leadership, Pastora is doing the opposite. The organization believes that the Nicaraguans struggle calls for devotion and unselfishness.

ARDE FORCES IN COSTA RICA REQUEST MEDICAL HELP

PA250245 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] ARDE has made a dramatic request for medical attention for its wounded. A considerable number of victims of the Nicaraguan war residing at a house in our country are without medical attention. At a press conference yesterday afternoon, ARDE reiterated its request for urgent aid for the wounded and for the fighters housed near the banks of the San Juan River. The request stressed the need for food, medicine, and clothes, as ARDE fighters loyal to Commander Cero currently lack all these resources.

A group of wounded ARDE members residing at a house in our country are in need of urgent medical attention. They have asked democratic governments to send them aid and to continue the battle against communism, which is threatening the Central American countries. The fighters, both youths and adults, are peasants from the Atlantic coast, Rivas, Matagalpa, and the Rama Indian zone. They said that they will ask Costa Rican health authorities to give them aid because many of them need surgery and treatment.

ARDE REPORTS SABOTAGE OF SOVIET-MADE HELICOPTER

PA251523 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] According to a communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, in San Jose in the past few days, the rebels led by Eden Pastora sabotaged a Soviet-made MI-24 helicopter when it was on the ground. The action occurred at the Montelimar military base located 65 km from Managua, where ARDE's internal front has (?infiltrated) the Sandinist People's Army. Taking advantage of the fact that the helicopters were on the ground, they sabotaged one of them.

GRANMA: U.S. HOUSE VOTE 'TOTAL DEFEAT' FOR REAGAN

PA251844 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Havana, 25 Apr (AFP) -- Commenting on the U.S. House of Representatives rejection of all aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA, organ of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) said in Havana today that President Ronald Reagan suffered a "total defeat."

Yesterday, Wednesday, the U.S. House of Representatives, with a Democratic majority, rejected Reagan's request for financing the anti-Sandinists during fiscal year 1985.

"Reagan's defeat is total, because the nonmilitary aid is not for the anti-Sandinists, but for the Nicaraguan refugees," GRANMA commented, stressing that the humanitarian assistance program approved by the House of Representatives exclusively concerns Nicaraguan refugees. Also, the Cuban paper stressed the official Nicaraguan position which described the U.S. House vote as a "contribution to the securing of peace and an effort of the peoples and the Congress to take the path that leads to total respect for international law."

'OUR AMERICA' ON U.S. RESPONSE TO ORTEGA PROPOSAL

PA241446 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Apr 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Once again the Nicaraguan revolutionary government has proposed an initiative to achieve peace and end the dirty war that President Reagan's government is promoting against that country. During a meeting with peasants in the Juigalpa area, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that his government is ready to suspend military operations against the armed counterrevolutionary groups if the United States stops its aggression and resumes talks with Sandinist representatives in Manzanillo, Mexico, which were unilaterally suspended by the White House in January. President Daniel Ortega said that if those conditions are met, Nicaragua would be willing to order a cease-fire and permit the counterrevolutionary groups to turn over their weapons to the international Red Cross and return to civilian life in their country or, if they wish, to remain in Honduras or Costa Rica.

However, he warned that the Sandinist government will never hold a dialogue with representatives of the counterrevolutionary groups and he stressed that this is a decision that is not up to discussion. He added that the United States is losing the war in Nicaragua and stated that the U.S.-sponsored counterrevolutionaries have been unable to establish permanent bases in Nicaraguan territory. He said that this shows the failure of the military operations carried out by the Somozist groups backed by the White House and the CIA.

The U.S. Government has not given an official reply to the new Nicaraguan peace proposal. A State Department spokesman said that the Sandinist initiative is insufficient; in other words, it should include a dialogue with representatives of the opposition groups -- the Somozist mercenaries who have killed thousands of Nicaraguan civilians. That is the same intransigent position that Washington has maintained with regard to Nicaragua. It rejects peace and acts in favor of war in open contradiction to the most elemental principles of peaceful coexistence among peoples and to the public statements by U.S. leaders who so often speak of freedom.

It is not even necessary to recall that the United States has blocked each and every peace initiative promoted by Nicaragua and the Contadora Group, and that it has encouraged its Central American allies to continue adding fuel to the fire of war and confrontation in the region. The U.S. Government's insistence on resolving the Central American conflict by force, particularly in Nicaragua and El Salvador, has caused many headaches for President Ronald Reagan and his supporters in Congress. Many legislators are against the continued financing of the dirty war against Nicaragua. This is one of the controversial issues that clouds relations between the White House and some Democratic legislators.

Regarding the new peace proposal presented by Nicaragua, Democratic Senators John Kerry and Thomas Harkin said that in view of President Reagan's insistence that if the United States cuts off aid to the counterrevolutionaries it will not obtain anything in return, he now has something substantial to consider to which he must clearly reply. If the United States really wants to achieve peace, President Daniel Ortega has provided a good opportunity, Kerry stressed.

Despite the new initiative, it is doubtful that the White House will express support for it because if it does, it would destroy the policy of force and confrontation that it has been carrying out for years in an attempt to crush the heroic Sandinist revolution. Nevertheless, the Nicaraguan proposal is a good example that shows who really wants peace and who wants war. There is no doubt that the Nicaraguan Government and people are clear supporters of peace and good relations among the Central American countries. On the other hand, the United States continues to be the main factor that maintains war, tension, and insecurity in the region.

WHEELOCK PRAISES NICARAGUAN-CUBAN SOLIDARITY

FL251533 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] During an emotional ceremony held in Havana, the first bag of sugar produced at the Nicaraguan Victoria de Julio sugar mill, a token of existing solidarity between Cuba and that Central American country, was presented. The ceremony was chaired by Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate Politburo member and president of the National Association of Small Farmers, and closing remarks were made by Sandinist Commander Jaime Wheelock.

The Sandinist leader said that this agroindustrial complex is a monument for technology and the existing solidarity between the two countries. Wheelock expressed his gratitude to those Cuban workers who traveled to that sister land to help the Nicaraguan revolution.

AALAPSO SPONSORS ROUNDTABLE ON DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FL252234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] The roundtable that, sponsored by the Aalapso, is being held in this capital to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the constitutional insurrection and the Yankee intervention in the Dominican Republic, today continued its debates on the subject. At this meeting the principal figures are Colonel Rafael Fernandez Dominguez, ideologist of the constitutionalist movement, and Colonel Francisco Caamano, the hero who carried out the movement's plan, to whom the participants in the roundtable paid homage by underscoring their patriotic behaviour.

POLICE MAKE ARRESTS IN SANTO DOMINGO MARCH

Anniversary of U.S. Invasion

FL251457 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1009 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] In Santo Domingo, former Dominican military and constitutionalists have participated in a demonstration commemorating the 20th anniversary of the 1965 April insurrection. Dominican political leaders and university officials also took part in the parade through an important commercial street in Santo Domingo. The protest march was held despite a heavy deployment of police forces in Dominican Republic to prevent the demonstration from paying tribute to the movement headed by Colonel Francisco Caamano Deno.

Several Dominican cities held strikes to repudiate the killings last April which coincided with the constitutionalists anniversary.

Over 100 Arrested

PA250132 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] More than 100 persons have been arrested in the Dominican Republic accused of disturbing public order during a demonstration to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the 1965 constitutionalist revolution. The Dominican police announced that the persons who have been arrested will be prosecuted.

Meanwhile, the Dominican Armed Forces termed as subversive all the acts programmed by political, student, and workers' organizations to render homage to the heroes and martyrs, who fought during the 28 April 1965 U.S. invasion, when the people were demanding the reinstatement of Juan Bosch's progressive government.

VIETNAMESE VICTORY OVER U.S. COMMEMORATED

FL251835 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's victory over U.S. imperialism has been commemorated at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association headquarters in Havana.

Pelegrin Torras, foreign vice minister, recalled that the United States utilized, in a dirty war, over half a million soldiers, bombarded Hanoi and other cities, and used chemical weapons and other killing methods in an attempt to make the heroic brother country give in.

Mario Rodriguez, first vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples; Hoang Luong, Vietnam's ambassador to Cuba; (Yen Kim Scraing), Cambodian charge d'affaires in Cuba; and Soukthavon Keola, Lao ambassador to Cuba also attended the ceremony.

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR ON ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

FL241924 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the revolution in Afghanistan, that country's ambassador to Cuba, 'Abdol Samad Azhar, has described at a press conference the main economic, political, and social transformations of the past 7 years. The ambassador emphasized the innumerable improvements in public health and education and other fields that were achieved with assistance of the USSR despite the actions of the counterrevolutionaries based in Pakistan and supported by Washington.

CARICOM LABOR MINISTERS BEGIN 2-DAY CONFERENCE

FL242122 Bridgetown CANA in English 2027 GMT 24 Apr 85

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 24, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) labour ministers began a two-day conference today with their major focus on the debilitating economic situation and its potential impact on employment and productivity in the Caribbean. If we look at ourselves in the Caribbean, the picture we see of our economic situation is neither promising nor reassuring, Jamaica's Labour Minister J.A.G. Smith told the opening session. The meeting is taking place against the backdrop of the Latin American debt crisis and the growing inability of many Third World nations to meet their debt payments, falling commodity prices, and the harsh corrective austerity that has resulted in tumbling living standards.

Smith told his colleagues that despite what was done by individual countries, there was need for a review of the international monetary system. Any system that produces, in the short period 1982-83, results that cause over 15 countries to begin renegotiation over U.S. $90 billion for the sole reason that they could not repay on time must be in need of review, he said. He was therefore pleased that a meeting will be held in June between 10 major Western industrialised nations and Japan to look at the world monetary system. However, U.S. officials have already stressed that the Tokyo discussions would not lead to any major restructuring of the major global financial institutions. We will follow these deliberations with keen interest and note particularly the decisions that emerge since they would have such an important impact on our economic future, Smith said.

The ministers will be considering regional approaches to economic adjustments and how to cushion the impact on regional labour and employment. These discussions are taking place in the framework of the agreement by Caricom leaders at their Nassau summit last July on the need for structural adjustment and their declaration on the issue.

Structural adjustment is a reality, said Deputy Caricom Secretary General Louis Wiltshire at the conference opening. If we do not take fate in our own hands and determine where we go and how we go others will do it for us. He did not expect, however, the ministers to resolve the labour-related issues on structural adjustment in two days, but the start would be important.

Sources here say that the Secretariat has prepared a working draft on the subject which stressed that while measures designed to create short-term stabilisation could have a negative and disorienting impact on labour, this would be less than in a situation in which no action was taken. Adjustment measures in Jamaica have already resulted in the loss of thousands of public sector jobs, with more to follow.

Some of these issues are up for tripartite discussion, involving the ministers, the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL), and the Caribbean Employers Confederation (CEC). These tripartite talks were taking place before the Caricom ministers and observers from the Dominican Republic and Suriname go into private session. In addition to the hard economic issues, the ministers will be looking at a commemorative programme to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1935-38 labour events that swept the Caribbean, giving rise to the organised labour movement from which the first generation of Caribbean leaders emerged. They will also be discussing regional policy for cooperation in other labour-related matters, including the region's position at the June International Labour Organisation conference in Geneva and the meeting of Commonwealth labour ministers. They will also survey regional labour laws.

Jamaica's Shearer Speaks

FL252022 Bridgetown CANA in English 1634 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 25, CANA -- Jamaica's Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer has stressed the need for real partnership between management and labour in the Caribbean as a key to economic performance. Shearer, speaking at a function in Kingston for regional labour ministers now meeting here, said that because the trade union movement grew out of social circumstances, it was perhaps inevitable that labour-management relations would have evolved on a basis of confrontation. That kind of basis is no longer relevant, declared the deputy prime minister, who is also a leading trade unionist here.

Shearer said, too, that the changing economic climate made it necessary for Caribbean countries to structurally adjust their economies. This, he said, meant that regional countries had to earn their way out of difficulty through increased production, greater efficiency, and improved productivity. It means that we must improve our ability to lift the level of national earnings, and this means that we must improve our competitiveness in all that we do, he added. This he said required partnership rather than confrontation. He said that although Caribbean countries had secured preferential access for products in North America and Europe, none of these agreements guaranteed a market for exports but merely provided tariff preference. In many instances, he said, competitors in the industrialised world and even other Third World countries are still able to make greater headway in export markets because of their greater efficiency. We in our relatively miniscule way must do the same or we will forever remain economies in distress, he said. To further the adjustment process, Shearer said, Caribbean countries would need to pay greater attention to advanced technology and advanced training for workers.

DOMINICA

EC DELEGATE TO TALK WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

FL252100 Bridgetown CANA in English 1709 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, April 25, CANA -- The European Community delegate Joannes Ter Haar arrives here today for talks with government officials, it was announced. The Foreign Affairs Department said that the EEC official will discuss Dominica's utilisation of funds under the Lome trade and aid convention as well as review a number of projects being financed by the European Development Fund. The department said that Ter Haar will hold discussions with Prime Minister Eugenia Charles and other members of her cabinet.

GRENADA

BLAIZE TO PROPOSE PERSONAL INCOME TAX CUTS

FL252052 Bridgetown CANA in English 2019 GMT 25 Apr 85

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, April 25, CANA -- Grenadians can expect sizeable cuts in personal income tax when Prime Minister Herbert Blaize tomorrow presents the first budget of his near five-month-old government, official sources said. The budgetary statement is also expected to include a reduction on import duty on some basic consumer items, the sources said.

Blaize, who is finance minister, told CANA today that the EC249 million dollar (one EC dollar: 37 U.S. cents) budget will be divided between just over 123 million dollars in recurrent expenditure and approximately 126 million dollars for capital projects. He said it had been a difficult budget to prepare. He declined to comment further but said it is a budget with something for everyone in Grenada.

The budget is being presented against the backdrop of high unemployment, estimated at between 35 and 40 percent of the 46,000 labour force, as well as a staggering national debt of 160.5 million dollars.

The presentation would also be made on the heels of a gloomy report from the Washington-based International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the economic performance of the economy during the last financial year. The report said that Grenada's foreign indebtedness has risen rapidly in the past few years from the equivalent of 16.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) at the end of 1980 to almost 42 percent of GDP at the end of 1983.

On public finances, it stressed that external grants for current budgetary operations and reduction of indebtedness are expected to amount to nine percent of GDP this year as compared to the figure of one percent last year. In the absence of both external current budgetary support and nonrecurrent net income from the divestiture of state enterprises set up under the previous left-wing government, the fund estimated that there would be an overall deficit of more than 4.5 percent of GDP this year.

Recently, Blaize said that in the face of the severe economic situation facing Grenada, there was need for restraint in all sectors including the wages of civil servants.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER'S ECONOMIC MEASURES CAUSE CONCERN

FL252146 Bridgetown CANA in English 1915 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 25, CANA -- Jamaica's main opposition People's National Party (PNP) has criticised what it said was the conspicuous silence by some national leaders and organisations on the government's latest package of economic measures and cost-cutting proposals for paring down the local government system. Chairman P.J. Patterson raised the PNP's concern at a meeting it called yesterday to discuss the state of the economy and the threat to democracy. Representatives of the church, private sector, agriculture, and trade unions were present.

The Seaga government has announced plans to cut the number of parish council seats from 275 to 120 and to bring some local government functions under the control of the central administration in a move to slash government expenditure. The economic measures announced by Prime Minister Edward Seaga April 12 include further pruning of the public sector and a heavy dose of taxes on imports which will inevitably push up an already spiralling cost of living.

Patterson, a former deputy prime minister, said the silence of the private sector in particular could damage its reputation and was of serious concern to his party. The PNP chairman, declaring he was not asking business leaders to endorse his party's position, urged them to speak out since the economic measures and political changes struck cruel blows at every sector of the economy, he said. Patterson said the economic measures would lead to closures in the manufacturing sector, increased unemployment, higher levels of foreign exchange and demand for consumer goods, lower levels of government revenues, and greater social and economic problems.

He said if these measures were hurting the private sector, they should come out and say how and why. He said if people were not willing to speak out and take positive action and to suffer the consequences of it, then they will have no one else to blame when they find they are no longer able to speak.

Meanwhile, Governor-General Sir Florizel Glasspole has called on Jamaicans to let their voices be heard on the proposed local government changes. The head of state, who was addressing a secretaries luncheon yesterday, said he would be keeping malice with the truth if he said that local government here was operating efficiently. But you don't dismantle something because of its weakness, he said. Sir Florizel said it was his duty, as head of state, to say when something was going wrong.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

MINISTERS HOLD TALKS WITH COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR

FL221455 Bridgetown CANA in English 1405 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, April 20, CANA -- St Vincent Prime Minister and Minister of Finance James Mitchell and Colombia's non-resident Ambassador Jose Lacoutore have ended two days of talks here on a range of subjects, including a proposed six million dollar (U.S.) Colombian loan to this country for agricultural purposes. A Government Information Service statement said the talks also touched on other Colombian assistance to St Vincent and the Grenadines, including training, help for a proposed centre for the performing arts here, and investment projects between the two countries.

During the discussions Prime Minister Mitchell assured Ambassador Lacoutore that St Vincent was prepared to support the Contadora peace plan as the basis for settling the current political unrest in Central America, the statement added. No other details were given.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

OIL COMPANIES SUBMIT INCREASED PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

FL251906 Bridgetown CANA in English 1454 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, April 25, CANA -- Two of Trinidad and Tobago's large oil companies have submitted to government for approval marine drilling programmes expected to cost one billion dollars (one TT dol: 41 cents U.S.) over five years, Energy Minister Patrick Manning has announced here. Manning, addressing a one-day oil seminar Tuesday, declined to name the companies, but said they had submitted work programmes covering 1984-1989, in recognition of the government's continuing discussions on further fiscal measures to help the number one foreign exchange earning oil sector.

The proposed expenditure by the two firms, the minister pointed out, was way above normal for these marine companies and would result in the production of more heavy crude than at present. In this regard, he said, a technical committee is reviewing with the producing companies specific measures that may be taken in 1985 to ensure the development, in the earliest possible time frame, of some of our considerable recovery of heavy oil deposits that have not been exploited to date, Manning told the seminar organised by the local geological society. Marine operations account for 75 per cent of Trinidad and Tobago's total crude oil output and 60 per cent of government's revenue, Manning said.

Manning told the seminar that government's recent acquisition of some of the local assets of Texaco Trinidad, Inc. (Textrin) had hastened the process of policy adjustment -- the most significant area being the adjustment of taxation for marine production.

Another of government's main objectives would be the stimulation of long production by the injection of the required level of investment, restructuring and rationalisation of the refining sector, and the preservation of the level of employment, direct and indirect, in the industry as a whole, Manning said. Indeed, while these measures may result in a marginal decrease in fiscal revenue in the very short term, they will ensure the steady stream of revenue and significant contribution from the industry, so vital to our national economic well-being, the minister said.

OPPOSITION FORCES FACE FIGHT FOR LEADERSHIP

FL241900 Bridgetown CANA in English 2111 GMT 23 Apr 85

[By Debra Ransome]

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, April 23, CANA -- A broad-based grouping of opposition forces now gearing for general elections is promising the Ruling People's National Movement (PNM) its toughest fight since the party won power in 1956. But key figures in the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) admit that the nagging issues of who should lead the coalition and how constituencies should be allocated will have to be amicably settled first.

The NAR comprises the United Labour Front (ULF) of trade unionist and parliamentary opposition leader Basdeo Panday, the Democratic Action Congress (DAC) of Tobago lawyer A.N.R. Robinson, the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) of former Attorney-General Karl Hudson-Phillips, and the Tapia House led by economist Beau Tewarie. All but the ONR formed an alliance to fight Chambers in the 1981 general election -- but were mauled -- and the success of a local government pact two years later encouraged formation of the NAR.

Some NAR top officials have shrugged aside press reports of a fight for leadership and of sharp differences in the NAR as Trinidad and Tobago prepares for a national poll, due by 1986. But Tewarie has been doing some straight talking. Part of the problem, he said, may lie in the fact that certain elements within the NAR are not fully committed to a single national party. He added: If this is the case, then a head-on collision over candidates and seats will ensure and this would be disastrous for all parties and for the country as a whole.

Panday says leadership of the NAR is not an issue because the grouping has agreed on a draft constitution that sets out the mechanism for electing the party chief. Panday hopes the constitution will be finalized by month-end, for presentation to the parties during a convention that could be held in June or July.

Some political analysts say that Panday might decide not to contest the leadership of the NAR, but others do not expect this from the man who played a key part in bringing the parties together and who controls a powerful sugar workers' union.

FIRST QUARTER BAUXITE PRODUCTION BELOW TARGET

FL222232 Bridgetown CANA in English 2059 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 22, CANA -- Guyana's state-owned bauxite industry, the country's chief foreign exchange earner, produced just over 400,000 tonnes for the first quarter of 1985, four per cent below target, a spokesman said here today. The industry exported 455,878 tonnes of the product to overseas customers, against a target of 429,500 tonnes, representing an increase of 26,378 tonnes, the spokesman said. Its production reached 418,817 tonnes, representing a 96 percent achievement of the projected 435,000 tonnes, he said. Highest production was metal-grade bauxite, where the industry produced 221,224 tonnes. Metal-grade bauxite was also the highest ore exported, amounting to 271,770 tonnes, the spokesman said. Refractory-grade super calcined bauxite was next, with shipments amounting to 106,338 tonnes.

The industry earlier this month announced a five year action plan to resuscitate the industry with assistance from the American Reynolds.

TRADE WITH CUBA UNDER BARTER AGREEMENT BEGINS

FL242224 Bridgetown CANA in English 2159 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 24, CANA -- Guyana will shortly dispatch a shipment of timber to Cuba, under a three million dollar (one Guy dol: 22 cents U.S.) barter protocol signed here last January, it was officially announced. The government's Department of International Economic Co-operation (DIEC) said Guyana had already received a large number of batteries for motor vehicles, which have already been distributed.

The barter agreement was signed at the end of the tenth meeting of the Guyana-Cuba joint commission three months ago in Georgetown. At that meeting, a 2.5 million dollar (G) Cuban line of credit to Guyana was renewed for another year and a number of areas of technical co-operation were identified. Under the bilateral cooperation pact, Cuban officials are to come here to discuss a broiler breeder project to be set up by Guyana Stockfeeds Limited on the Linden Soesdyke Highway, 20 miles south of here. Guyana and Cuba have also identified Kimbia, in Berbice County, as the site for a possible tobacco cultivation project. Two Cuban teams are due in Guyana shortly in connection with other areas of assistance, including the supply by Cuba of spares for the local sugar industry.

COOPERATION MEETING WITH DPRK SET FOR MID-MAY

FL242100 Bridgetown CANA in English 2041 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 24, CANA -- The next Guyana-North Korea joint commission meeting will be held mid-May in Pyongyang, Korean Ambassador Pak I-hyon said here today. The first meeting of the commission was held in Georgetown last year. The commission is expected to continue discussions on increased economic co-operation between the two countries, especially in the fields of agriculture, trade, health, and resource development, Ambassador Pak I-hyon said. He said North Korea has assisted Guyana in the establishment of a workshop at Abary, 48 miles east of Georgetown, which is part of the giant agricultural project named the Mahaica-Mahaicony-Abary development scheme. Discussions are also continuing on the question of assistance for manganese mining and the establishment of a mini-hydro power unit in Guyana's northwestern region, he said.

PNC ORGAN LAUDS STRONGER LINKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

FL250156 Bridgetown CANA in English 2259 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 24, CANA -- The NEW NATION, official organ of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), has lauded the strengthened links between Guyana and Yugoslavia. In an editorial following the return home of President Forbes Burnham from a one-week official visit to the Socialist Republic, the weekly tabloid noted that the two countries had recently signed a number of bilateral cooperation agreements.

In addition, NEW NATION said both countries had maintained principled positions on a number of international issues. At this time, when some of the major importers have adopted a policy of protectionism, thereby limiting the extent of their imports from the developing world, relationships like those existing between Guyana and Yugoslavia are more meaningful, the paper added. The protectionist policy of the developing nations also highlights the importance of South-South cooperation, something that both Guyana and Yugoslavia are actively pursuing, the paper said. It referred to Guyana's bauxite and timber resources and the fact that Croatia, second largest of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics, has a plant that processes bauxite and timber, and this country's resources could boost the production of the plant.

POLITICAL SPLIT OF LABOR UNIONS EMPHASIZED

FL222244 Bridgetown CANA in English 2142 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 22, CANA -- The political split among Guyana's labour unions was emphasised today when opposing camps in the umbrella Trades Union Congress (TUC) announced separate plans for observance of May Day. Seven unions that traditionally oppose the ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC) and the 17 other TUC affiliates, all pro-government but with a smaller combined membership, said they would hold rallies in different locations.

TUC President George Daniels appealed to affiliates to forget petty and/or individual jealousies and rally together for the May Day celebrations under the banner of the TUC. The pro-government unions walked out of a TUC executive [passage indistinct].

The TUC has appointed Organising Secretary Lincoln Lewis to arrange its May Day programme, expected to be attended by the anti-PNC unions. Daniels said the TUC intends to proceed with its rally and parade, and it would be left to the workers of Guyana to decide whether they should follow the employers and their agents or the legitimate representatives of the trade union movement, democratically elected and committed to serve the workers of Guyana. The TUC has invited President Forbes Burnham and Marxist politician Dr Cheddi Jagan to address the rally.

The Guyana Labour Union (GLU), of which Burnham is the president general, leads the pro-government unions, which have a total membership of just over 30,000. The other unions together represent more than 50,000 workers in the public sector and the key sugar and bauxite industries. Chief among them are Jagan's Peoples Progressive Party (PPP), Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union (GAWU), and the militant Clerical and Commercial Workers Union (CCWU).

Last September, the executive of the TUC moved out of the hands of government-controlled unions for the first time since the PNC gained power in 1964. The PPP says the walk out by the 17 unions was part of a plan to oust Daniels from the presidency.

CHILE

FRESNO NAMED CARDINAL, CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION

PY250240 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, archbishop of Santiago, will become a new cardinal on 25 May. Msgr Fresno is among 28 new princes of the Catholic Church appointed by Pope John Paul II. At the end of a mass he said this morning, Msgr Fresno commented on his appointment:

[Begin recording] First, I want to take this opportunity to convey through the media my greetings to our brothers of the Santiago Archbishopric and of Chile at large. I believe this is another expression of the holy father's feelings toward our fatherland, of his desire to participate and to be with us, of his desire that we truly seek a path of reconciliation and peace. I believe this is also another call for unity that the holy father is making to us through his decision to appoint a new cardinal for our fatherland. Few Latin American countries have more than one cardinal. Therefore, this is a distinction the pope has bestowed upon our country. [Word indistinct] so that we may walk again on a path marked by judiciousness and nonviolence; a path which would be constructive and not destructive; and since we have suffered enough as a result of the recent earthquake, the deaths and murders, and the destruction of human lives and homes, we want to issue a call.

First, we want to call upon our authorities to act with a generous spirit and to understand our pains and suffering. I am certain that they are also suffering from this situation. I also want to call upon those others who seek to justify their actions and to impose their ideas and ideology through destruction and violence. No one can possibly accept this. Therefore, at this solemn moment of my life, I want to call upon all men to build a new Chile in our beloved fatherland, in peace, with justice and love. The world expects so much from us because we have made a remarkable contribution to peace through our reconciliation with Argentina. Therefore, we must also promote reconciliation among ourselves; both the government and the people must give the best of themselves. I trust the Lord will guide us to walk again the path of reconciliation and peace we all truly want. [end recording]

Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has reported that President Augusto Pinochet expressed his government's satisfaction for the appointment of Msgr Fresno as cardinal of the Catholic Church. Cuadra noted that President Pinochet instructed Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia to convey to Msgr Fresno that his appointment is a cause for great happiness.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. INVASION MET WITH STRIKES

FL251202 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Security forces were out in full force and a strike paralyzed the Dominican Republic's second largest city yesterday as Dominicans marked the 20th anniversary of the revolution that triggered the 1965 U.S. invasion. Strikes also affected at least four other cities but no violence was reported. To ward off possible disturbances on the anniversary of the coup that led to a 5-month long civil war, police intensified their patrols as of Tuesday and news reports said a number of people had been detained in low-income sectors of the capital.